

BY CABLE TO THE REPUBLIC:

CENT-A-WORD
"CABLES" PREDICTED

Inventor of Wireless Telegraphy Says His System Will Greatly Reduce Cost.

DISCONTINUES EXPERIMENTS.

Rights of Anglo-American Telegraph Company Not Conceded—Scientist Congratulated on Coming Wedding.

St. John, Newfoundland, Dec. 19.—Marconi's attorney here has informed counsel for the Anglo-American Cable Company that Marconi will temporarily cease his tests of wireless telegraphy, and, without admitting the rights of the Anglo-American Company, will notify that company prior to resuming the tests.

Governor Boyle of Newfoundland gave a large luncheon to-day, in honor of Mr. Marconi. Among the guests present were Premier Bond, the Cabinet Ministers, the heads of departments, Marine Lloyds and underwriters' officials and representatives of the press. The affair was practically a state function.

Inventor Congratulated.
In proposing Mr. Marconi's health, Governor Boyle spoke exhaustively of the inventor's work since his arrival in the colony and read an extract from the Journal of the British Society of Arts, showing that at the society's annual meeting in London, November 22, the chairman, Sir William Preece, a great electrician himself, presented the society's medal of honor to Marconi for his discoveries, and said:

"Marconi is personally to be congratulated on what he has already done, and everybody wishes him continued success."
Governor Boyle observed that these words were spoken a week before Marconi left England for Newfoundland, when 20 miles were the limit for wireless telegraphy, while now, a month later, Marconi had performed the remarkable achievement of sending signals 3,000 miles through space. The Governor spoke glowingly of what this wonderful exploit meant to the scientific world and what it might mean to the world of commerce. The Governor commended Marconi for his courage and his perseverance in the face of difficulties, and expressed the hope that an amicable settlement between this company and Mr. Marconi would soon be reached, thus ending the difficulty.

The speaker thanked Marconi for having selected Newfoundland as the theater of these most important experiments, and said this illustrated the important strategic value of the island. He wished Marconi the fullest measure of success in his present and future undertakings, and closed by congratulating him upon his approaching marriage.

Marconi on the Future.
In replying Mr. Marconi thanked Governor Boyle for the many kindnesses which had been shown him, and for his flattering remarks. After referring to the important factor in the progress of civilization which lies in a facility of communication between different countries, Mr. Marconi said:

"If my system of wireless telegraphy can be commercially established between different parts of the earth, the possibility of which I may state, I have not the slightest doubt, it would bring about an enormous cheapening of the methods of communication at present existing. The system of submarine cables to-day fulfills the demands of communication to a great extent."

But the great cost of the cables themselves, and their heavy working expenses, causes the existing method to be beyond the reach of a majority of people inhabiting the various countries of the world. But could this new method be applied, I believe the cost of what we now call cabling to England might be reduced at least twenty fold. The present rates are 25 cents a word. I do not see why, eventually, with the wireless system, this cost should not be reduced to 1 cent a word or less."

Of Moment to England.
Observing that he was half English by birth, Mr. Marconi continued:
"With regard to the British Empire, the wireless system has quite a special importance, as facilitating the methods of communication between the mother country and her great colonies beyond the seas. It cannot but result in still more firmly cementing the bond of unity and a common cause in the interest of civilization, of which the Empire has during the anxious times of the last two or three years, given such a splendid example to the world."

"This colony of Newfoundland is the first in which the wireless system has been used from across the ocean, and I am glad to say it has equally been the first to receive a message across this same ocean without a cable. It is a triumph, and it is to be hoped that this country should not be the last nor the least in participating in its benefits. It is my sincere wish that Governor Boyle, and the members of his government, may, in the future, always have cause to look back with satisfaction upon the great assistance and encouragement they have afforded me in carrying out my work."

Mr. Marconi was the guest of the City Club at dinner to-night.

WEDDING MAY OCCUR SOON.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 19.—Miss Josephine Holman, the fiancée of Marconi, who is visiting friends in Indianapolis, has received a telegram to-day from New York City. "I expect to leave for New York in a few days, but at present our plans are very uncertain and will not be definitely settled until I see Mr. Marconi. As to the date of our marriage, I do not care to discuss that at present."

It has been rumored that the wedding will take place in Indianapolis, at the home of Mrs. B. T. Bowen, the grandmother of Miss Holman, and Mrs. Holman's mother-in-law. It is expected that the wedding will be a very simple affair, and that the bride will be accompanied by her father, Mr. J. C. Holman, who is a prominent business man in Indianapolis.

DELAKEY NEAR END OF HIS RESOURCES.

British War Office Believes the Boer Commandant Cannot Resist Later Than January.

ENGLISH ARE MORE HOPEFUL.

Cipher Telegram Purporting to Have Been Signed by Boer Commandant Cause of Confidence.

London, Dec. 19.—The Associated Press learns that the War Office has come into possession of a cipher telegram purporting to have been sent by the Boer commandant, Delarey, stating that he could not hold out later than January.

According to the correspondent of the Times at Pretoria, Delarey is believed to be forty miles northwest of Klerksdorp, with about 600 men.

The War Office is taking a more hopeful view of the war than it has taken at any previous time.

MASSING A FLEET FOR EMERGENCY.

Washington Officials Fear Complications in the German-Venezuelan Affair.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.
Washington, Dec. 19.—Grave complications which may involve the United States, will, it is feared by administration officials, result from the naval demonstration Germany contemplates making in Venezuelan waters.

While there is no intention on the part of this Government to interfere with Germany's purposes to collect the claims held by her subjects against Venezuela, apprehension exists that President Castro will declare war, and it is to be prepared for complications that may ensue, that the United States is gathering in the Caribbean Sea one of the most formidable squadrons that ever sailed under the American flag.

Secretary Long added another battleship to-day to Rear Admiral Higginson's command. The Illinois, which is now at Algiers, La., where she is to take part in the test of the new floating dry dock, will soon leave for Pensacola, and will then steam south to a rendezvous to be appointed by Rear Admiral Higginson.

Will Make a Fearable Fleet.
Naval officers deny that there is any special reason which prompted the change of plans with respect to the Illinois. Her addition to the North Atlantic Squadron will, however, in the presence in the Caribbean Sea of five of the strongest vessels of the navy—the battleships Kearsarge, Alabama, Indiana, and Massachusetts.

The State Department has been informed by Minister Bowen that the officials in Caracas are deeply stilled over Germany's purpose, and that President Castro does not propose to pay the claims. Should he declare war this will give Germany an opportunity to make a great show of force, and it is not believed that she will do that. Whatever operations may be necessary, however, the authorities say emphasis is placed on the fact that the United States will not occupy Venezuelan territory. If she does, the United States will interfere.

EAST ST. LOUIS NEEDS COAL.

Railroad Companies Exerting Efforts to Relieve the Shortage.

If the present state of weather continues cool another week, the East St. Louis people, East Side dealers and miners say, it is predicted that the dealers who have large contracts will be heavy losers. Yesterday the price of coal quoted by the dealers to regular customers was 15 cents a bushel, and only in small quantities for immediate delivery. It is said that if there is no break in the weather, coal will be sold at 20 cents a bushel, with the regular price at 25 cents.

East Side coal dealers and railroad men agree on the principal cause for the sudden rise in the price of coal. It is the shortage of coal cars. The mines, having all of the empty cars at hand, have closed down temporarily. Now that the holiday rush of business has kept the railroad companies busy handling freight, it takes much more motive power, and as a result the supply of coal has grown small in the coal yards.

A preterday that East St. Louis could use every ton of coal that has been brought to the city, and that a bounty be paid for the coal which has arrived is contracted for in St. Louis. There has been very little in the way of coal in the city for some time.

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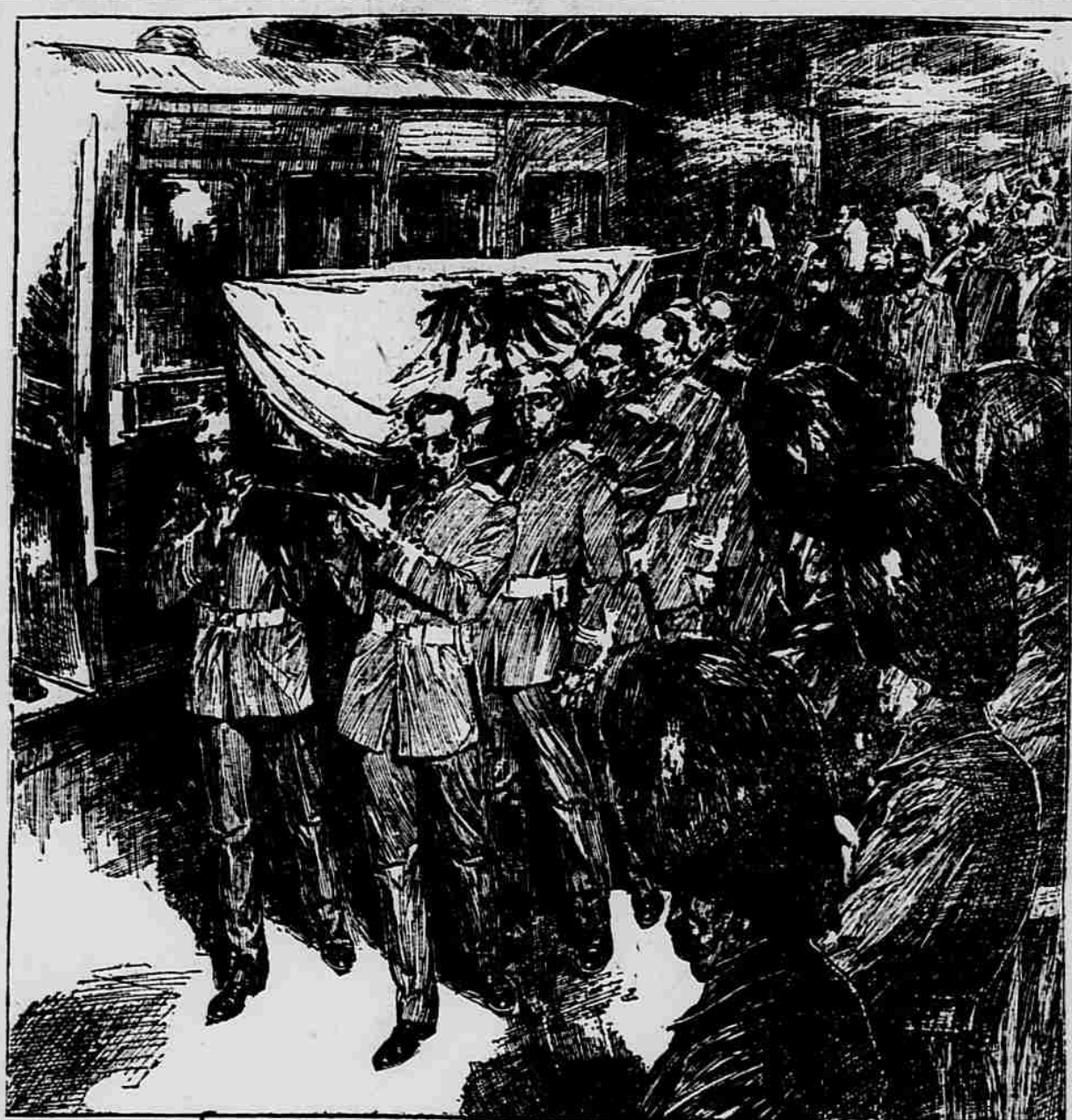
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LAST JOURNEY OF AN AMBASSADOR. GUARDS BEARING COFFIN OF COUNT HATZFELD. By command of the King, full military honors attended the removal of the remains of Count Hatzfeldt, the late German Ambassador, from Carlton House Terrace to Victoria Station, en route for Germany.

EXPLORER TOLL IN WINTER QUARTERS.

Telegraphs That His Arctic Expedition Reached Latitude 77.32 in New Siberian Islands.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 19.—Baron Toll, the Arctic explorer, telegraphing via Yakutsk, East Siberia, says winter quarters have been established on the Nerpenzskaya coast, in the neighborhood of the Lena Delta, and that an observation station has been opened at Kotelnaya (Kotelnitsch) Island.

HOPE OF PEACE GROWS STRONGER.

Dispute Between Chile and Argentine Now Gives Promise of Amicable Settlement.

Buenos Ayres, Dec. 19, via Galveston, Tex.—Senator Concha Subercaseaux, the Chilean Minister here, has reiterated to a friend his assurance that the dispute between Chile and Argentina will be settled peacefully.

The Argentine Government is sending to Senator Portela, the Minister of Argentine, at Santiago de Chile, fresh instructions, which will facilitate the efforts being made to come to an agreement.

A dispatch received here from Santiago states that the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. Carrizosa, has returned to his post, and that the Argentine Government is sending to Senator Portela, the Minister of Argentine, at Santiago de Chile, fresh instructions, which will facilitate the efforts being made to come to an agreement.

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CHICAGO GIRL WEDS ROUMANIAN PRINCE.

Sultan of Turkey Bestowed Decoration on Bride, and General Porter Was a Witness.

Paris, Dec. 19.—There was a large gathering of people, including the Turkish and Austrian Ambassadors, at the Roumanian Church here this afternoon to witness the marriage of Miss Hazel Singer, daughter of Charles Singer of Chicago, to Prince John Ghika, son of the Roumanian Minister to France, Gregoire J. Ghika.

General Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador, and General Winslow were the witnesses for the bride. Miss Leishman, daughter of John G. A. Leishman, United States Minister to Turkey, and Miss Edith Clarke of New York were the bridesmaids.

The Sultan of Turkey has bestowed a decoration on the bride, in honor of the occasion. Prince and Princess Ghika, after the ceremony, will go to Roumania, where the Prince is an officer in a crack hussar regiment.

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SIR THOMAS LIPTON TELLS KING EDWARD HE HAS PLANS FOR A NEW AND BETTER YACHT—EMPEROR WILLIAM LAUDS GERMAN ARTISTS—BETTER PROSPECTS FOR PEACE BETWEEN CHILE AND ARGENTINE—CHICAGO GIRL MARRIES ROUMANIAN PRINCE IN PARIS—CECIL RHODES SUFFERS A HEAT STROKE—REPORT BOER COMMANDANT DELAREY CANNOT RESIST LONGER THAN JANUARY.

KING AND LIPTON DISCUSS YACHTS.

Long Interview Is Held Between Shamrock's Owner and England's Ruler.

EDWARD DEEPLY INTERESTED.

Sir Thomas Thinks He Can Build a Shamrock III Which Will Beat Her Two Predecessors.

London, Dec. 19.—Sir Thomas Lipton, in the long interview which he had with King Edward yesterday, at which the America's cup races were minutely discussed, unfolded his plans for the future. His Majesty exhibited the keenest interest, and at times offered suggestions. He expressed the opinion that it would be hard to get a boat to beat the America, to which Sir Thomas replied that he was at least confident that he had secured a yacht a good deal better than Shamrock II. When Sir Thomas had finished explaining his reasons for this belief, the King appeared to be satisfied and heartily shook his head.

Sir Thomas Lipton also conveyed to King Edward a recapitulation of President Roosevelt's friendly comments on the King and on England, which formed the gist of a conversation between Sir Thomas and Mr. Roosevelt while the former was in the United States. The King was evidently much pleased. In turn, he told Sir Thomas how greatly he admired President Roosevelt's personality, which, unfortunately, he only knew by hearsay.

The King takes great interest in the preparations for building another challenger for the cup, which are believed to be already ready on foot.

Captain Sycamore, in an interview, said he would shortly hold a consultation with Sir Thomas Lipton, and he had great hopes that a Shamrock III would result therefrom. It is learned that King Edward has taken particular interest in W. G. Jackson's alleged shortcomings during the cup races. It is noticeable in this connection that his Majesty has not seen Mr. Jackson since the latter's return to England, and it is said by those who are in a position to know that he is not likely to do so in the future.

HEAVY GALE SWEEPS LISBON.

Ship Wrecked in Harbor and Many Casualties Reported.

Lisbon, Dec. 19.—A heavy gale swept over Lisbon last night. A Portuguese ship was wrecked in the harbor and fifteen of her crew were drowned. There have been many casualties along the coast.

GAGE SUGGESTS A COALITION OF THE BANKING INTERESTS.

New York, Dec. 19.—Secretary of the Treasury, Lyman J. Gage, was the guest of honor and the principal speaker at the annual banquet of Group Eight of the New York State Bankers' Association, held to-night at the Waldorf-Astoria. Nearly 500 members of the association and their guests were present. George F. Baker, president of the First National Bank, acted as toastmaster. Besides Secretary Gage, the speakers were: Ex-Speaker Thomas B. Reed, the Reverend Doctor Donald S. Mackay, ex-Judge E. H. E. Howland and Amos Parker Wilder. The toasts to which they responded were respectively: "Business and Legislation," "The Corporate Companies and the Men Who Help to Make It," "Lawyers and Financiers," and "The West and the Money Power."

It was 10 o'clock when Mr. Gage arose to speak and he was heartily applauded by the diners.

Secretary Gage said, in part:

"It is a strange anomaly that, while in nearly every other department of life improvement is the indispensable rule, in the great field of banking, finance and exchange we go on with an indifferent regard to the handicap imposed by defective methods and ideas. It is a pity that the banking industry, which is the backbone of our commerce and business affairs in the great economic field of industry and exchange. The evidences of improvement in all other departments of life are manifest on every hand. Old machinery is thrown away."

"In my late report to Congress," Mr. Gage continued, "I took occasion to call attention to the subject of the banking industry, to point out what I believe to be defects in both, and to suggest some improvements in each, which I believe are absolutely necessary in order to put us into a safe and strong competition with those better equipped than we are in this system of machinery by which credit is being made by American banks. The money market is in a state of confusion, and the products of human industry are exchanged for each other. I want to excite in your minds an interest in the great subject."

Weakness of Banking System.

"In the report referred to attention was called to what I consider the fundamental weakness of our banking system in the United States. There was explained the function that the bank performs as an intermediary, through which credit is made available to the uses of production and industry. It is a pity that the banking industry, which is the backbone of our commerce and business affairs in the great economic field of industry and exchange. The evidences of improvement in all other departments of life are manifest on every hand. Old machinery is thrown away."

"An effort was made to show, in the words of a very clear writer upon the subject of banking, that the bank is an institution to 'swap' its credit for the credit of other members of the community, which, except for the office of the bank, would be non-existent. The bank is a necessary intermediary, through which credit is made available to the uses of production and industry. It is a pity that the banking industry, which is the backbone of our commerce and business affairs in the great economic field of industry and exchange. The evidences of improvement in all other departments of life are manifest on every hand. Old machinery is thrown away."

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MEAT INSPECTION LAW NOT IN FORCE.

German Officials Declare That Date for Its Application Has Not Yet Been Set.

AMERICAN PACKERS' INTEREST.

Discontinuance by United States of Government Examinations May Stop Imports Into Germany.

Berlin, Dec. 19.—A representative of the Foreign Office says that the law requiring the inspection of foreign meat at German ports of entry has neither been decreed nor is it in force, nor has the date of its promulgation been determined.

The attention of the Foreign Office was called to statements in German newspapers to the effect that this law would go into force January 4, 1902. Such statements, the representative of the Foreign Office said, although they had been made both in Germany and the United States, were incorrect. He intimated that this law might be put into operation some time in 1902. He said that the Government of the United States would be informed of this matter immediately after a definite determination had been reached.

Judging by the cablegrams received here through diplomatic channels, the meat exporters of the United States are much concerned over the suspension of meat inspection laws, which would exclude packages weighing less than eight pounds, and think that if these regulations are harshly administered, they will constitute an embargo on all pork imports.

The agents of American packers at Hamburg think that the suspension of meat inspection laws would mean a stop to the import of American meat into Germany, and that it is possibly due to misapprehension of Germany's intentions under the new law. The Central Bureau for the preparation of commercial treaties issued a statement